

THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1893.

SHALL ALL STANDARD OF VALUE BE ABOLISHED?

The elaborate article which we print this morning from the pen of Mr. Lewis H. Blair, of this city, contains a great deal that receives the unqualified indorsement of The Times. But it also contains a great deal from which The Times entirely dissents, and as the matter from which it dissents is the real gist of Mr. Blair's article we suppose we shall have to take place as a dissenter from his economic theories.

Space will not permit us to point out all in Mr. Blair's article in which we differ with him. We shall confine ourselves therefore to his main contention.

Mr. Blair is perfectly correct in styling money a tool or instrument for facilitating exchanges of commodities. But he is radically in error in supposing that the accepted theories of political economy expect Government to "furnish" that tool, whether of gold or silver or both. The accepted theories expect Government to do no more than assay metals and stamp each piece as containing a certain number of grains of a certain fineness that those who barter for these pieces may have a sure guarantee of how much pure metal each piece contains. Government's connection with money begins and ends with this act. It assays and stamps metal brought to it by the individual who has mined it or those who hold under him, that they may have a convenient method of passing that metal off to the public, and that the public when it accepts one of the pieces for a horse or a cow may have a reliable guarantee that the piece contains as many grains of the metal as he demands for his horse or cow. This is Government's function and its only function in connection with money.

Mr. Blair's article is an argument to prove that there is no standard of value, and that it is impossible to have one. A yard-stick, says he, will always measure a yard, and that is a true standard of measurement. But a drought will cause the wheat crop to be much smaller than in the preceding year, and when the standard of value is applied to the diminished crop is shown that the standard has varied, and a variable standard is no standard at all. It seems to us that Mr. Blair has here confounded the standard itself, with the effect produced by the standard when it is applied to the subject to be gauged. A yard-stick must always, and invariably, measure a yard, and a piece of cloth containing twelve yards can never under any circumstances contain more or less. But the crop of wheat may consist of 100 millions of bushels this year, and 200 millions of bushels next year. When we apply the standard of value to this year's crop we find wheat to be worth \$1 per bushel, but when we apply it next year we find it to be worth only fifty cents per bushel. But this is not because the standard has in any respect changed. It is because the crop of wheat has doubled. The standard has not varied, but the crop to be measured, or valued, has. If we have one standard, gold, the standard of value is the gold dollar, and that is always 25 8-10 grains of gold, 9-10 fine. It is as unvariable as the yard-stick. But as crops increase or diminish according to acreage and seasons the values of those crops per bushel diminish or increase when measured against the standard. But the standard remains always the same, twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, 9-10 fine.

The paper under consideration agrees that in every relation of life the citizen should be left free to make his contracts and bargain to suit himself, and that this freedom should have a place in the matter of coinage and money equally as in all other affairs of life, and that therefore there should be no Government money invested with a legal tender power, but only such money as the common consent of mankind may establish. This is a radical assault upon a theory that has been the basis of action of all mankind in all time in their daily affairs of life. Now, while a theory that is speculative only may be held by many men through many ages and may yet be based upon error, it is hardly possible that one which has formed the basis of the daily action of all men through all time can be badly suited to their needs; and a little consideration of this matter will show that however attractive Mr. Blair's proposition is when applied to everything else (and it is our own proposition as applied to most relations in life), it will not answer when applied to the case of coined money. The case of coined money is one that must be expected from the operation of a rule that ought to be applied to almost all other cases, and the

reason for this lies in defects and faults of human nature.

Under Mr. Blair's theory, how would he get along with a case in which a man contracted to deliver 100 tons of coal and then neglected or refused to make the delivery? He is sued, but cannot be required to produce the coal, because he has not got it. For what will judgment be given? The judgment must be for the value of the coal, and that value must be determined by reference to something that is itself as fixed and immutable as the yard-stick, which cannot be of anything except that which is ascertained and determined by the law. If it is that the defendant shall pay five hundred dollars of the issue of the Chemical Bank, the Chemical Bank may in the meantime have reduced its dollars one-half in value, whereby an infinite injustice would be done.

The substance of the matter then is, that while Mr. Blair's proposition might work smoothly in all cases where all parties were willing and able to carry out their agreements in good faith, it would wholly fail to provide for those innumerable cases in life where one side, or both, is or are unable or unwilling to perform his or their whole duty, or to that other infinite class of cases where parties honestly differ about their obligations and rights. In all these cases, the Government's fiat must intervene to adjust the differences between parties. This makes a Government coin which is legal tender for debt an absolute necessity to society as organized. Parties must have some medium in which they can tender performance of a duty and thereafter be discharged from it. And, if we confine Government to its true relation to money, which is that it is only to assay and stamp metal, what advantage would Mr. Blair's "coin of agreement" have over the Government's coin? Universal consent would, it is true, satisfy all men that the "coin of agreement" contained the quantity of metal that it professed on its face to contain, and that is all that "agreement" could do for a particular piece of metal. But if the Government's stamp satisfies all men of the same thing, why not have the Government's stamp? Where is the advantage?

AN IMPROVEMENT WHICH WILL BE A BLESSING.

We have it, upon entirely reliable authority, that the owners of the electric street railway desire to extend their track up Main street across the boulevard to Founhee or Sheppard street, thence south-west by Snellings' Park and the flower garden, thence to the southeast around the New reservoir, and along near the lake to the present return track. If this is done it will enable parties to leave the electric cars at any point in this circuit, either at Snellings', at the flower garden, in the beautiful woods to the southeast of the reservoir, or on the edge of the lake. To be able to do this would be a boon of incalculable value to the poor people of the city, and to their young children. The poor are unable to go out of the city during the hot weather, and they, but particularly their little ones, suffer for want of pure air and cooling breezes, both of which could be obtained if the electric cars made this circuit regularly and at brief intervals.

In order to make this circuit the railway owners understand that they must obtain the permission of the city authorities to cross the boulevard and to pass southeast of the reservoir through the city's property. We suppose, of course, that the city's consent will be promptly given when it is asked, though there is no necessity of asking it, so far as crossing the boulevard is concerned, as the county court can authorize that, and if the county court should authorize that, there could be no possible objections to permission being given for the cars to pass through the city's property to the southeast of the reservoir.

The only objection to this proposition that we can imagine is that it will make the electric cars cross the favorite drive of the city. We do not think there is much in this objection. The railway track could be required to cross the boulevard at grade, and its rails would not, in this case, interfere with the wheels of vehicles. The cars would undoubtedly be an obstacle to rapid driving on the boulevard, but for this the public would be thankful, as the boulevard is not intended to be a race course.

We earnestly hope that this circuit will be established at once, that the little ones and the poor may have a health-giving resort close and cheaply at hand, when the hot weather sets in.

THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.

No one wants to hear doleful tales, nor will any one ask for a little dose of adversity or a sprinkling of wholesome discipline for himself. The uses of adversity are very sweet for other people, and quite desirable for the general world—interesting reading—but for ourselves and ours we are most careful to fence them off or provide against them. It is better to laugh than to sighing. The hilarious is the thing.

Then let the mad world wear as it will, We'll be gay and festive still.

The world is full of beauty, and it is no place to be moping and growling, moralizing and philosophizing. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, the gay, festive and hilarious is the companion that is most often unseasonable, soonest wears out and quickest grows into an insufferable bore, especially if it be the least bit artistic or forced—put on. An old philosopher says that jesting is like salt, sparingly to be used, and another says the laughter of fools is like the cracking of thorns under a pot. We cannot endure perpetual gaiety, perpetual sunshine or continuous prosperity. The order of nature is seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night, and the man that makes the most fearful mistake is he that looks or hopes for a life of joy only without care or sorrow. Such a life is absolutely impossible, would be the intensity of ennui. And he that at the beginning finds life most of that sort is likely to find it towards its close worst in the deepest gloom.

Chords that vibrate sweetest pleasure Thrill the deepest notes of woe.

Truly telling life's story, the great dramatist says:

O if this were seen, The happiest youth, viewing his progress through The trials past, the perils to ensue, He'd close the book and lay him down and die.

Life is not a thing for the man of pleasure. It is a high, solemn business. And yet how do we prepare ourselves for it by moral and intellectual ineptitude? The

accounts of it in the nursery, in the schools, in tales and novels, poems and histories, present it as it is not; honest industry and fidelity rewarded; devotion accepted; the good made rich and happy; the mean and miserably impoverished, and the cruel tortured. Only a few steps on in our journey give the lie to all that, and the sternest tell the hardest truth: The strong may yield, the good may fail; The great may make a vulgar clown; The brave may exult over all; The kind cast pitilessly down.

That's common life, and who does not know it? With such promises and such realities from the beginning, we wonder at the ways of Providence. From Job and David and Solomon and Jeremiah, every man who stops to think has been asking the same thing, How is it that fools and knaves have such a good time, and what profit is there in righteousness? Nothing solves the problem of life but Christianity, because nowhere outside of the Gospels is life represented as it is—a scene of fearful warfare, a high battle, in which man is being fought for by the powers of good and evil, and rescued from the toils and fetters of the devil to loyalty to the Supreme; from a life of falsehood and disobedience to a life of obedience; from a life of misery and disorder to a life of truth and order, whose promise is, "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of it quietness and assurance forever."

The Gospel is the very deepest of tragedies; the most solemn announcement of absolute truth. It throws upon the theatre of life the very light of day—the very light of Eternity—and reveals utter disorder. Only in that light is there any understanding of the ways of God. "Not as the world giveth give I you," are the words of the Master, and "It is enough for the disciple that he be as his Master, and the servant as his Lord." Dreadful as may be our trials, overwhelming as may be our sorrows, deep as may be the darkness that clouds our path, it is nothing to what was endured for us. More heavy was thy burden, More desolate thy way, O Lamb of God, who takest The sins of the world away!

PUT THE ELECTRIC CARS ON FIRST STREET.

There seems to be but little reason why the Council should hesitate to grant to the Electric Railway Company the privilege to connect their proposed Barton Heights line with the main line at First and Clay streets. There is, it is true, some opposition by the property holders on First street, but this is clearly one of the cases where the objections of the few must give way to the demands of the many. The railroad would certainly not depreciate the value of the property, but would be sure to cause it to advance. Main street west of Second has suffered none as a residential street by the introduction of electric cars, why should the cars effect First street adversely?

First street is certainly the natural avenue of the cars from the viaduct and any other would be a hardship, not only on the railroad company, but on the residents of one of our proudest suburbs and on all the patrons of the line.

It should be our policy to give every encouragement to our suburbs, but if we deny our friends who live on the outskirts the privilege of entering the city save through by-ways and alleys, we will, to say the least of it, be throwing obstacles in the path of their future progress.

The Times is satisfied that the measure is for the good of the greatest number, and that it is sanctioned by public opinion. Then why hesitate? Grant the privilege, and let's have the cars to Barton Heights.

ACROSS THE VIADUCT.

Newspapers and Gossip From Barton Heights.

Mr. E. T. Paul is on a visit to Chicago. Mr. J. E. Rose has recovered from his recent illness.

Mrs. J. J. Folkes is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Rose, at the latter's home.

Mr. J. E. Turpin has been confined to his house for a few days from sickness.

Mr. Warren S. Lee, of Albemarle county, paid a flying visit this week to Mr. Garland B. Taylor.

Mrs. J. H. Harvey are pleased to know that the accident Wednesday from her runaway horse was not as serious as at first supposed.

Miss Hattie O'Bannon, assisted by the ladies and gentlemen of the Heights, gave an entertainment Friday evening at the Wisconsin, consisting of a number of beautiful tableaux, choice recitations, &c., for the benefit of the Virginia table of the Confederate Memorial Bazaar to be held at the armory in Richmond, commencing April 11th.

Mr. R. W. Taylor has returned from a pleasant visit to Norfolk.

Mr. J. C. Reynolds, of Keyser, W. Va., is visiting Mr. P. F. Duxan's family.

The Quilt Club are being reorganized and a fine sport is expected this spring.

Captain J. H. O'Bannon has been quite sick during the week, but is now able to be out.

The base-ball club is practicing, and expects to be ready to play match games in April.

Miss Marion Early took a part in the Japanese entertainment given in this city Friday night.

Mrs. Henry Stockmar has gone on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. C. R. Willhalm, of Catonsville, Md.

Mrs. S. M. Masruder, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Garland B. Taylor, left yesterday for her home in Albemarle county.

Mr. Douglas Rider, of Fox & Rider, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be out again.

Mr. O. R. Brown and wife and Mr. W. R. Brown, made a flying visit to Mr. R. L. Smith and family.

An account of the inclemency of the weather the Barton Heights Literary Society postponed its meeting last Friday night, and the same readers continue on the list.

Mr. Julius Hobson has given out the contract for his new residence to Mr. John Amrhein, and ground has already been broken. The dwelling will be quite an addition to Barton avenue.

As the spring opens the Health Committee suggests that, rubbish, &c., be burned, lime be used freely, fences whitewashed, and everything necessary be done to make your premises and surroundings clean, neat and healthy.

Entertainment at Randolph-Street Church. There will be an attractive entertainment at Randolph-Street Baptist church, Tuesday, commencing at 8 o'clock. An interesting programme has been arranged as follows:

Solo, "A Summer Picnic," Miss Ula Scott.

Recitation, "Mr. Brown Had His Hair Cut," Miss Bettie Pace.

Duet, "Strictly Confidential," Misses Cary and Bethel.

Solo and chorus, "A Trip in the South," Miss Pearl Scott.

Solo and chorus, "Mortgage the Farm," Miss Annie C. Martin and Mr. Frank Elliston.

A dialogue by the following young ladies: Maggie Burns, Mary Williams, Ella Charters, Linda Toler, Minnie Bethel and Mr. Benjamin T. Fallow. Solo, Mr. Marion T. Martin and Miss Mary Brown.

PROFESSOR TYRRELL'S LECTURE.

A Treat of the Highest Literary Culture in Store for Richmond Audiences.

The course of lectures to be delivered at Richmond College this week by Professor Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, Fellow of Trinity College and regius professor of Greek in the University of Dublin, Ireland, under the auspices of the James T. Moore Lecture Endowment, promises to be a literary treat such as Richmond audiences rarely enjoy.

The lectures previously delivered on similar occasions have been on astronomy, biology, art, geological chemistry and the Mediterranean. The series this year will be "The Growth and Influence of Latin Poetry." On Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock Professor Tyrrell will discourse on "Lucretius and Epicureanism." This will doubtless prove interesting in the extreme, and as the old Latin materialist is read in few schools, the lecture will prove of a high, instructive character.

"Catullus and the Transition to the Augustan Age" will be the lecturer's subject for Wednesday evening. The life and works of Catullus are themes that are sure to command close attention, and Professor Tyrrell will doubtless present many interesting facts in regard to the sentimental bard and his musical songs.

On Thursday evening the pupils of the public and private schools will have an opportunity to hear an eloquent discourse on "Virgil," the greatest of all the old Latin poets. The stories of the fall of Troy, the descent of Aeneas into the lower world, the passionate wooing of Dido, as well as the sweet pastoral of the Golden Age, cannot fail to find many a charmed listener, and Professor Tyrrell will probably be greeted by an unusually large audience on this occasion.

On Friday night the lecturer will discourse on "Horace." The life of this jolly, genial old Roman poet is as interesting as it is varied. Probably none of the Latin classics is so widely quoted as the man who wrote:

"Dulce est decorum est Pro patria mori,"

and then proved that he would rather be a live coward than a dead hero, by scampering from the field of Philippi.

Though not a soldier, Horace was probably the most familiarly known of any poet among the Romans, and his "Ars Poetica" will be especially his ode, will live as long as people appreciate culture and genius.

Professor Tyrrell is one of the most distinguished scholars of the age. As a student of the classics he stands as a peer, and he has acquired a reputation all over Europe, as well as in America. He is a fluent, graceful speaker, incisive and forcible. His reputation as a wit does not mar the power of his speaking. He is an author of high repute, and many of his works, among which are "The Correspondence of Cicero," editions of the "Miles Gloriosus" of Plautus, and of translation into English verse of the Acharnians of Aristophanes, are regarded of the highest merit both from a literary and artistic point of view by many of the ablest critics at home and abroad.

Professor Tyrrell is spoken of in the highest terms by London and New York Baltimore journals. His lectures in Baltimore were considered by the most cultured people of that city as genuine literary treats. President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, whose authority on such matters is universally admitted, pays him a number of lofty tributes, and says in a letter to a friend in this city: "You can speak in strong terms of Professor Tyrrell as a lecturer, especially to those who appreciate the literary culture."

No admittance fee will be charged at these lectures, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

THE NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

It Will be the Grandest Affair of Its Kind Ever Witnessed.

No further arrangements in the Government programme in regard to the maneuvers of the war-ships will be made until after the arrival of Rear Admiral Gherardi, who is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads next Wednesday, and look over the anchorage grounds within a couple of miles each way from a line drawn between Fort Monroe and the Rip-Raps. The Admiral, it is thought, has arranged a most elaborate programme for the combined fleets, of which some few have arrived, and others are coming in daily.

Privileges have been granted by the Secretary of War and the commandant of Fort Monroe to allow the use of this beautiful Government property to be used in any manner that will promote the interest of this great undertaking.

From what can be gathered it is thought (though it is not official) that certain hours of the day will be allotted to all who desire to go aboard the various ships, which will be one of the most pleasing features of the spectacle. At eight o'clock the interchange of signals between the vessels will be performed by means of various-colored electric lights, and it is proposed to establish a uniform system of signals for all nations while this opportunity offers itself, as every nation will be represented by one or two gallant men-of-war.

In the last week a great many new features have been added to the display of fireworks, which, when completed, will make this part of the programme the grandest that will ever be witnessed as the display will be made from flat boats anchored out in the bay.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM AGAIN.

The Street Committee Meet Again, but Defer Action.

A meeting of the Committee on Streets was called at the City Engineer's office last evening. This was done at the suggestion of Colonel Cuthaw, who was desirous to have the committee determine what steps should be taken in regard to the excavating for the Nicholson street sewers.

As matters stand now, Mr. Maynard has received the contract for the brickwork. Several weeks ago the committee adopted a resolution providing that the excavating should be done by contract. At the last meeting, however, a general resolution to the effect that the excavating for the Nicholson street sewers, as well as for the First street sewers, be done by contract, was lost by a tie vote, which left the work to the sewer force of the department.

The following members were present at the opening of the meeting last evening: Sub-Chairman Turpin and Messrs. Allen, Bahen, R. T. Davis, Stratton, Thomas and Royal White.

In view of the fact that the attendance was small, and that the committee was not evenly divided on the question at issue, Mr. Stratton moved that the committee adjourn and postpone the discussion of the matter until the monthly meeting on March 23th.

Mr. Allen, who is in favor of the contract system, seeing that his side happened to be in the majority, stated that he did not wish to take any undue advantage, and he seconded the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The matter will again come up next Tuesday evening.

To Organize a Camera Club.

Among the various schemes which Mr. George F. Tibbitts, the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, desires to carry out in order to add to the attractions of the institution is a Camera Club.

The work of organizing a Camera Club is progressing favorably. Mr. F. J. Cragie is chairman of this branch. He has a list embracing some very good amateur photographers. A room in the building will be fitted up in an artistic manner and turned over to this club when it is organized. The club of finished photographers will be studied thoroughly. Mr. Cragie will be glad to have any amateurs communicate with him.

Rev. Dr. Hoge will deliver the second of his series of lectures on "Memorable Events in the History of the Church," this afternoon at 5 o'clock.



SNAP SHOTS

AT EASTER.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 27, 1893.

Just a week until Easter. Is the new outfit ready? The Big Store is wonderfully well prepared to help you in the emergency. With the greatest spring stock ever shown here; with more of elegance; with perfect service, we're equal to any demands. Much of new special will greet you. Monday morning very many special prices prevailing. We've planned liberally and gathered lavishly. Come enjoy the results.

Whatever your requirements in MILLINERY we can meet them. Our openings have been revelations in newness and elegance—but with plenty of fresh ideas and Paris' and New York's best hints to guide, we are as well prepared to serve you as though you'd chosen from the opening fullness. Your Easter bonnet shall be ready.

Take Elevator.

Easter elegance in PARASOLS. Choice pickings from Paris and America. The comprehensiveness of the showing is gleanable from the price range—\$20 down and down to 75c.

East Aisle.

We stop at nothing short of the best in any line; but commanding the best markets and makers we keep advancing in the elegance and variety of gleanings for our public. Take ready-made DRESSES. The inspiration of this \$35 creation smacks of Paris; this All-Wool Dress for \$3.75 shows Yankee economy. The lines are widely divergent, but values are the best in each—and in the between. Wonderfully handsome combinations of wool and silk are ready tailor made.

New beauties in CAPES—not copies of other people's, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

JACKETS, with or without capes, \$4.88 to \$12.50.

Misses' and Children's WORSTED JACKETS, new ideas, for ages 2 to 12; \$2.50 to \$5.

BLAZERS, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

MISSES' DRESSES, 12 to 18 years, new ideas, for ages 2 to 12; \$1.25 to \$5. Effects: worsted, and worsted and silk, \$3 to \$17.50.

Children's REEFER SUITS, navy serge, brass buttons, ages 4 to 12, \$3.50 to \$7.

Children's GINGHAM DRESSES, be the worry of making and money beside, \$2 to \$1.75. Pretty trimmed.

Children's White DRESSES with guilpees from the best maker in this country, \$5 to \$6.50.

Ladies' WRAPPERS, from the new and pretty ones of Merinau, called at \$5c to \$10.00. Elaborate white at \$7.50.

Mothers appreciate the saving and elegance of buying Boys' SHIRT WAISTS. We are sole Richmond agents for the best brand, "The Mother's Friend." Percale, laundered and unlaundered, 600 new ones ready, 50, 60, 75, 80 and 85c.

Take Elevator.

Weavers on both sides the sea have been striving to attain perfection in combining silk and wool. Read, of Philadelphia, won with Lansdowne. Then he surpassed himself by throwing on the two-tone effect. Here they are, 38 inches wide, \$1.25 the yard.

Choice of colorings.

Read never made but one thing lovelier, and that is Plushette. Here, too, \$1.75 the yard. These two items are sufficient hints of the new DRESSES STUFFS, but we add a few for good measure.

For Monday, 15 pieces, two-tone. Mixture, all wool, tan, brown, mode. A \$6 value at 25c. 36-inch goods.

All-wool, two-tone suitings, in liberal patterns—7 and 7-1/2 yards, in reds, brown, china, blue and tan. \$7.50 a pattern, for \$12 value—the fruit of a special purchase.

Fine Mohair suitings, tan, gray, mode and mixtures, self-brocaded, 2 1/2-half value, 36-inch.

The season's best BROADCLOTHS, \$8c to \$2.50.

Hintings of exclusive imported DRESS LENGTHS, \$4.50 to \$9.

Main Aisle.

The Grenadines come with new beauties this year. They're new from view-to-day. So are the Hernanis and Silk Crepes, a trio of beauty in numberless variations.

A special purchase of Black Satin Duchesse goes on sale Monday. \$1.25 buys the equal of any \$1.75 offering, and \$1.38 goes as far as \$2.50 ever did. Gains' Crystal Rope at \$2.19 are as tempting.

90c buys a pretty black Pailie.

Real hand-made black India Silks are offered at 48, 60, 75 and 90c, while we've a limited supply of colored silks for this week at 25c.

Wash Silks show new beauty. Some woven designs; some printed. 24-in., 50c.

Real hand-made Indias in stripes and other color effects at 65c equal the 35c sorts of last year.

Real hand-made wash silks in white at 25c. Several new designs at 35c. Others at 40, 60, 75 and 90c. 20 inches wide. And other line, 27-inch, also embraces some of the new colorings, among them emmentine, 75c.

Main Aisle.

The display of WASH FABRICS is almost endless in variety. Take the GINGHAMS—and that name means more every season, 8c, 12 1/2, 25, 37c a yard; or enriched with an almost equal mixture of silk, 55c.

2,600 yards of IRISH LAWN, for ladies' waists and children's wear; the newest designs. They are mill ends, 1 to 10 yards, but any quantity of a pattern is gettable. 81-3c instead of 121-2c.

So with